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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	- FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/446,323	03/20/2000	STEFAN SANNER	258.00040101	2155
759	03/23/2004		EXAM	INER
KEVIN W RAASCH MUETING RAASCH & GEBHARDT			CROSS, LATOYA I	
PO BOX 581415			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
MINNEAPOLIS	S, MN 55458-1415		1743	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			91/		
	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/446,323	SANNER, STEFAN			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	LaToya I. Cross	1743			
The MAILING DATE of this communication a		ith the correspondence address			
Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a eply within the statutory minimum of thi od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI ute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication BANDONED (35 U.S.C.§ 133).	ı.		
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09</u>	February 2004.				
- /	his action is non-final.				
,	, <del></del>				
closed in accordance with the practice unde	r <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.[	), 11, 453 O.G. 213.	:		
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1,2,7,8 and 10-26 is/are pending in	the application.				
4a) Of the above claim(s) 21 is/are withdraw	n from consideration.				
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>13-18 and 23</u> is/are allowed. 6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1, 2, 7, 8, 10-12, 19-20, 34-26</u> is/a	26				
	re rejected.				
, , ,	· · · ——				
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ a					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr			1).		
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the p application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a l	ents have been received. ents have been received in a riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)	□ .	0. (0.70, 1/2)			
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> </ol>		Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date			
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/tipe Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on December 4, 2003 has been entered.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1, 3, 8, 10-12, 19-20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent 4,534,939 to Smith et al.

Smith et al teaches a device for self-contained coagulation detection. The device comprises a housing (24) in which a cartridge (52), testing means (74) and sample taking means (102) are positioned. The cartridge contains activator reagent. The activator reagent is preferably retained substantially within an enclosure defined by an inverted cup-shaped structure (54). The activator agent (52) is thereby confined between the inverted cup-shaped structure (54) and the partition (38). The cup shaped structure (54) is glued or otherwise

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fastened to the interior surface of the lower portion (48) by a spot of adhesive (56). The testing means is a chamber defined by (60) and partition (38). The sample taking means comprises a syringe which, by definition, inherently includes a chamber. Additionally, the cartridge and testing means are brought into contact with the sample mixture for analyzing this mixture. See figures 11-16.

3. Claims 1-3, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 22 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent 6,048,735 to Hessel et al.

Hessel et al teaches a multi-sectioned fluid delivery device for immunoassay detection. The device comprises a housing (6) in which a plurality of cartridges (8), testing means (1) and sample taking means (e.g. inside cap 16) are positioned. The biological sample is placed in the cap and the cap is fitted onto the distal end of the syringe portion (9). The testing means is a sensor laminate (1) and permits binding of any target molecule in the sample to the reactive substrate layer (3) of the sensor laminate. The turning handle (14) is then rotated so that the plunger (15), sensor laminate (1) and piercing element (7) move toward the distal end of the syringe (9) extending into the cap (16) so that the piercing element (7) sequentially pierces each divider (18) of each compartment (8) thereby displacing the compartments and releasing the fluids in an ordered sequence to detect any bound target molecules on the sensor laminate (1). See col. 9, line 20 – col. 10, line 54; figures 4-6).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

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5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al or Hessel et al in view of US Patent 4,269,237 to Berger.

Smith et al and Hessel et al, as previously discussed above, teach a rupturable membrane for controlling the flow of material through the cartridge. However, neither Smith et al nor Hessel et al recite the specific use of a ball valve for closing the opening of a cartridge. The use of ball valves is considered conventional in the dispensing art, as taught by Berger. Berger teaches a device for draining or collecting sump oil from a container, wherein the container has a drain plug closed by a ball valve or rupturable membrane. See abstract.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have substituted the rupturable membrane means of Smith et al or Hessel et al with the ball valve, taught by Berger. Ball valves are known within the art to provide reliable sealing which can be reused repeatedly.

## Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed June 26, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) over the Smith et al reference,
Applicants argue that the testing means of Smith et al comprises a reagent contained in a
chamber having a partition, whereas the testing means claimed by Applicant is a feature for
actually examining, observing, and/or evaluating the sample mixture. It is the position of the
Examiner that the reagent of Smith et al is in fact a testing means, sufficient to read on
Applicants' claims. Smith et al teach at col. 5, lines 52-65 that the reagent in the chamber may
be one used in titration tests, activated clotting time tests or dose response tests. Thus, the

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reagent is in fact a "testing means", in that it aids in evaluating the sample. Further, Applicants' claims are not limited to a testing means for "examining, observing, and/or evaluating a sample mixture". By using the phrase "testing means", the phrase is given its broadest reasonable interpretation; thus, the prior art need only teach some means capable of testing. Limitations regarding Applicants' preferred testing means cannot be read into the claims. Also, mean plus function analysis, under 35 USC 112, 6th paragraph is NOT invoked in this case because Applicants' claims do not recite "mean for", as required by MPEP 2181. Thus, the rejection over Smith et al is maintained.

With respect to the rejection under 35 USC 102(e) over the Hessel et al reference,
Applicants argue, "there is no teaching in Hessel et al of the compartments 8 being displaced
relative to the housing". The Examiner disagrees. At col. 9, lines 36-44 clearly states that
upon entry of a gas or liquid through the nozzle (10) and valve (11) into the interior of the
hollow syringe (9), resulting pressure in the interior of the syringe slides the first and second
pistons and multiple compartments (8) toward the proximal end of the hollow syringe
and the piercing element. This is a clear teaching that the compartments (8) are movable
within the housing (6). Thus, the rejection over Hessel et al is maintained.

The rejection over Smith et al or Hessel et al in view of Berger is also maintained, as Applicants' arguments regarding Smith et al and Hessel et al are not persuasive.

## Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claim 13-18 and 23 are allowed. The previous Office Action provides a statement for the reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaToya I. Cross whose telephone number is 571-272-1256. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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March 22, 2004

Jijii Warden
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1700